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mentary schools in foreign countries are given with the latest returns. In the study of city schools it is noted that the average length of the school term is being further decreased, and that there is a great increase, both relative and absolute, in the cost of the schools. In the North Atlantic division the average length of the school term has decreased one day. While the enrollment of pupils in the cities under consideration increased 4.86 per cent during the year, the increase in total expense was 8.96 per cent.

Another attempt is made to ascertain the kinds of schools in which students entering college are prepared. Not much success attends the efforts of the bureau in this direction.

The income reported by universities and colleges was \$14,601,034. Of this amount \$5,466,810 was derived from tuition fees; 11.6 per cent was appropriated by cities and States; 4.7 per cent appropriated by the general government.

The total number of medical students was 19,752; the number of law students was 6776.

A large part of the first volume is devoted to the study of education in foreign countries, and to education at the Columbian Exposition, including European and American criticism. There is also a section devoted to the World's Library Congress.

Volume Two contains documents illustrative of American educational history; a sketch of the National Education Association; a chapter on the education of the negro, with statistics of institutions for educating the colored race; a chapter on pecuniary aid for students in universities and colleges, showing the number of scholarships that are available in various institutions; and chapters on the university extension movement and medical education.

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#### ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

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The following is taken from the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Quarterly*, New York, December, 1895. It is an interesting example of statistical method.

The Bulletin of the Italian Geographical Society, in a note on the Italian population of New York, makes the following statement: "The American statistics cannot be taken as a basis. It will be sufficient to quote the fact that the census of 1890 gave only 182,000

Italians living in the United States, while it is certain that the number then approached and now exceeds 500,000.”\*

A wise man has said that nothing is certain but death and taxes. There may be, at the present time, 500,000 Italians in the United States, but the number of 182,580 in the Census returns of 1890 is, nevertheless, to be accepted with confidence.

The Italian immigration was for many years insignificant. It amounted for the 60 years, 1821–80, to 87,774, according to the statistics of the Italian Government,† but according to the tabulated statement in the U. S. Census Report for 1890 (*Population*, Part I, p. lxxx) the total was 81,249. The difference is accounted for by the immigration into Canada and British Columbia, which are frequently included, in the Italian returns, with the United States, and in some degree by the fact that the American Census is taken in the middle of the calendar year.

In 1880 the number of resident Italians was 44,230. There were added to these in the next 10 years 208,792, and the apparent total for the year 1890 is, therefore, 253,022.

From this total must be deducted, however, the mortality for the 10 years, and the immigration into Canada.‡

It is well known that for the most part the Italians take up their abode in the large cities of the country. The annual death rate of the white population in 12 of these cities was:—§

Newark, . . . . .	28.67 per 1000	Boston, . . . . .	24.62 per 1000
New York, . . . . .	28.47 “ “	San Francisco, . . . . .	23.57 “ “
Chicago, . . . . .	21.03 “ “	New Orleans, . . . . .	25.41 “ “
Philadelphia, . . . . .	22.28 “ “	Buffalo, . . . . .	19.83 “ “
Brooklyn, . . . . .	25.41 “ “	Baltimore, . . . . .	22.61 “ “
St. Louis, . . . . .	18.15 “ “	Pittsburg, . . . . .	21.56 “ “

The average of these figures is 23.47; but those who are acquainted with the conditions of Italian life in America cannot doubt that the death rate among people of that community is very nearly as high as that recorded for the city of New York. If the annual rate were no

\* Non si possono prendere per base le statistiche americane; basterà citare come il censimento del 1890 dasse per residenti agli Stati Uniti soli 182,000 Italiani, mentre è certo che allora avvicinavano e ora passano il mezzo milione.—*Bollettino della Soc. Geog. Italiana*, Ser. iii, Vol. viii, Fas. x, p. 325.

† The figures are taken from the *Statistica della Emigrazione Italiana all'Estero nel 1881, confrontata con quella degli Anni Precedenti, ecc.* Roma, 1882. Published by the Direzione della Statistica Generale.

‡ This latter, though an unknown quantity, must not be forgotten.

§ *Compendium of the Eleventh Census*, 1890. Part II, Miscellaneous Statistics, p. 5.

higher than 23.47 per 1000 it would account for 59,353 persons of the apparent total for 1890, and leave 11,089 for the Canadian quota. If the death rate is estimated at 27 per 1000 the apparent total for 1890 will be reduced to 184,712, which exceeds the Census figures for 1890 by 2132 persons, to be looked for in Canada and British Columbia.

There has been a great increase in the volume of the immigration for the past five years. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1895, taking its figures from the Italian official publication, makes the number of departures for the United States alone, in the four years, 1890-93, 185,029. An approximate total for the beginning of the year 1895 may be reached by adding together these figures:—

Census return for 1890, . . . . .	182,580
Immigration, 1890-93, . . . . .	185,029
Estimate for 1894, . . . . .	50,000
	<hr/> 417,609

In a question of this kind it does not appear that any other authority can take the place of the official census.

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#### PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

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The following joint resolutions, relating to the federal census, have been passed by Congress:—

Whereas representatives of various Governments which make decennial enumerations of the people are making efforts to secure uniformity in the inquiries to be used in future censuses; and

Whereas also it is expedient to give early consideration to some comprehensive plan for the establishment of a permanent census service: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Commissioner of Labor, now in charge of the Eleventh Census, is hereby authorized and directed to correspond with the census officers of other Governments for the purpose of securing uniformity in the inquiries relating to the people to be used in future censuses; and that said Commissioner is also hereby directed to report to Congress for its consideration, as soon as practicable, a plan for a permanent census service.